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ACRONYMS

AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
RA	=	Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
ICRC	=	International Committee of the Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KT	=	The Kabul Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NF	=	National Front.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.
'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

				Page
	The Historical Perspective	..	ISSI Map	
I.	The Fourth Afghan War	..	Hasan Akhter Gardezi and Najam Abbas	
	1. Summary Perspective	..	..	1
	2. Noteable Military Developments	..	..	2
	3. Provincewise Survey Analysis	..	..	3
	4. Psychological Warfare Themes	..	..	35
	APPENDICES			
	1. Estimate of Losses: Mujahideen Sources	..	..	36
	2. Estimate of Losses: Kabul-Moscow Sources	..	..	37
	3. Provincewise Distribution of Engagements: Mujahideen Sources	..	..	38
	4. Mujahideen Mobile and Immobile Targets and Soviet-Kabul Operations: Mujahideen Sources	..	..	39
	5. Provincewise Security Operations and Returnees: Soviet-Kabul Sources	..	..	40
	6. Afghan Civilian Human and Material Losses: October 1988	..	..	41
	7. Map of Afghanistan	..	..	43
	8. Notes	..	..	45
II.	Politico-Economic and Socio-Cultural Developments in Afghanistan	..	Fazal-ur-Rahman Mohammad Umar Khan	
	1. Political Developments	..	..	46
	2. Socio-Economic Developments	..	..	53
	3. Reconstruction and Repatriation	..	..	55

officials were believed to be travelling.

On October 5, Mujahideen fired rockets on Gardez airfield and military establishments in the area. Two aircraft were hit and a number of buildings damaged.

On October 11, Mujahideen fired rockets on Khost airfield. A helicopter was destroyed.

On October 14, Mujahideen reported they were narrowing siege of Khost cantonment. The security post of Spin Kai was captured south of Khost. Eleven Kabuli soldiers were captured and four killed.

On October 17, Mujahideen captured Zurmat, a sub-divisional headquarters, Mujahideen seized 3 tanks, 2 heavy machineguns, seven vehicles and dozens of boxes full of handgrenades. On the same day, an army officer, alongwith 13 men, joined the Mujahideen ranks near Gardez.

On October 18, two military posts, of Atman and Sangy Soto Kandow, fell to Mujahideen.

On October 20, Mujahideen attacked elements of the 100th Police brigade near Matun in Paktiya province. The commander of the brigade (name not mentioned in the report) was killed alongwith many others.

On October 23, Mujahideen attacked the important military post of Terri Kandow, north of Gardez. The post was taken after a bloody battle. Mujahideen seized an anti-aircraft gun and three vehicles.

On October 31, Mujahideen reported the Soviets had installed new 'sophisticated' equipment around Khost city and cantonment to detect the presence of Mujahideen in their vicinity. This apparently included an electronic system which monitors minute vibrations in the atmosphere and automatically triggers sound and light signals, to warn defenders.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen have shot down a Kabul regime aircraft in the suburbs of Gardez city in Paktiya province on the 16th of October. All the passengers on board were killed.

Sources close to Afghan Mujahideen say that they shot down a Soviet helicopter on the 10th of October and all the passengers on board including a Russian pilot were killed.

This report further says that on the same day, 36 Kabul regime troops alongwith their arms and ammunition joined the ranks of Mujahideen in Zarmangi area of Khost (News—Pushto: 21 October, 1988).

The Afghan Mujahideen have carried out missile attacks on two Afghan cities during the last two days. According to a report, ground-to-ground rockets were fired on Gardez city of Paktiya province and Balkh city close to the Soviet border. A number of people were killed and wounded during these attacks (News—Urdu: 29 October, 1988).

BBC: The Afghan government said its troops have killed two American and two Pakistani advisers operating with rebel forces in Eastern Afghanistan.

Kabul Radio said the advisers were among thirty five rebels who were killed in a counter attack against guerilla positions near the town of Gardez.

Pakistan and the United States have denied previous charges by the Afghan authorities that they have advisers helping the rebels (News—English: 17 October, 1988).

Radio Dubai: Radio Kabul has announced that the Afghan security forces killed six American and Arab military advisers to the Mujahideen resistance in clash in the eastern province of Paktiya.

It did not give the date of the battle in which it said that forty-three rebels were also killed and twenty-nine wounded.

The US Embassy spokesman in Islamabad called the report unbelievable and rejected it.

The Radio also said that the authorities have agreed to free two West Germans held by the Soviet backed government for illegal entry into the country (News—English: 26 October, 1988).

AIR: There have been reports of continuing clashes between Afghan forces and Mujahideen rebels in Afghanistan's eastern province of Paktiya. As a result of the clashes over fifty rebels were either killed or wounded.

The Soviet news agency TASS said that military operations in the Sayd Karam and Zurmat districts of Gardez have been successful. Gardez is the capital of Paktiya province bordering Pakistan (News—Urdu: 30 October, 1988).

Radio Kabul: BIA reports that two lorries carrying arms and ammunition of the extremists have recently come under attack in Teri Mangal area from the security forces. As a result of armed clash fifteen members of the extremist band of Gulbadin were killed and all the ammunition destroyed (News—English: 1 October, 1988).

Five people were martyred and four others injured when the terrorist elements hit Gardez city with rockets yesterday. Several houses, shops and vehicles were also destroyed (News—Pushto: 4 October, 1988).

The extremist elements by using heavy weapons fired twenty ground-to-ground missiles at the residential areas of Gardez city and suburban villages. As a result of firing one person was martyred and six other were injured. Forty six houses were also damaged because of the firing.

Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that

as a result of the operations of the Armed Forces in the outskirts of Gardez city, twenty six extremist elements including two Pakistani military advisers were injured (News—Pushto: 14 October, 1988).

Radio Moscow: The situation has deteriorated also in Afghanistan's border district of Khost. According to Bakhtar reports, insurgents supported by Pakistani armed forces and groups of foreign "advisers" have stepped up their pressure on the district centre and its suburbs in the last few days. Specifically, Khost is coming under mass rocket and artillery fire, virtually every day (6 October, 1988).

Six American and Arab "advisers" were killed in the eastern Afghan province of Paktiya bordering Pakistan. They were involved in fighting on the anti-government faction side. This was reported from Kabul that the Afghan Foreign Ministry has delivered to the United Nations Mission a note citing proof of direct complicity by Pakistani special services in staging the recent explosions in the capital. The blasts caused numerous civilian casualties (News—English: 27 Oct. 1988).

In the past two days the armed groups of the Afghan opposition carried out large scale rocket attacks on the city of Balkh in the north of Afghanistan, and on Gardez the centre of the eastern province of Paktiya.

Radio Kabul said six persons were killed and many wounded. Over four hundred ground-to-ground missiles were fired at Gardez alone.

After the signing of the Geneva Accords on Afghan settlement, the United States increased arms shipments to the Afghan opposition. This is taking place at a time when Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are complying scrupulously with their commitments under the Geneva Accords (News—English: 28 October, 1988).

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: On October 1, Mujahideen fired 11 BM-12 rockets on Jalalabad. Targets in the cantonment and airport areas were hit.

On October 4, a notorious Khalqi ringleader, Salahuddin Hotak, was killed in a missile attack on his residence in the heart of Jalalabad city. He was Director of the Ideological Training Academy in Jalalabad.

On October 5, a military transport vehicle hit a landmine while travelling between Jalalabad and Laghman. Twenty two troops got killed and 5 injured. Mujahideen interfered with transport on the Dakka Jalalabad highway.

Also on October 5, the district centre of Watapoor fell to Mujahideen, yielding to them two working tanks and large quantities of arms and ammunition and rations.

On October 7, a jet fighter/bomber was downed in Terra area.

On October 19, forty Kabul army officers and men were killed and 52 wounded when Mujahideen blasted an ammunition depot in Ghanikhel cantonment.

On October 20, Mujahideen attacked five security posts around Jalalabad city.

On October 23, Mujahideen attacked a security post near Jalalabad. They also fired rockets on Jalalabad cantonment.

On October 24, the security posts of Spina Thana and Tanqi Abrashim were taken by Mujahideen on Jalalabad-Kabul highway. A number of tanks were destroyed and electric power lines were cut during fierce fighting. Both Kabul regime troops and Mujahideen suffered casualties.

On October 28, fresh Mujahideen contingents started pouring into Ningarhar from adjoining provinces of Paktika, Paktiya and Kunar, presumably for a joint large scale attack on Jalalabad.

On October 29, Mujahideen conducted surprise attacks on the important security posts of Tangi on the Jalalabad-Kabul highway. They reportedly captured two tanks and some trucks, besides arms and ammunition. More than fifty regime army officers and men were captured.

Radio Tehran: The Mujahideen carried out a missile attack on Jalalabad city of Ningarhar province in which fifty government troops were killed and wounded. In this attack, military and economic installations of the city sustained heavy losses (News—Urdu: 3 Oct. 1988).

BBC: There has been another rebel missile attack on an Afghan city.

Kabul Radio said fifteen missiles hit the eastern city of Jalalabad killing five people and wounding seventeen others, the second such attack on the city in two days.

Seventeen people were killed in yesterday's attack (News—English: 3 October, 1988).

Afghan officials said over twenty people were killed when their bus hit a landmine near eastern provincial capital of Jalalabad.

Reporting more rocket attacks, the officials added, nearly three hundred people were killed in these attacks during last month. They said most of the deaths occurred in capital Kabul (News—Urdu: 7 October, 1988).

VOA: Afghan Mujahideen sources said that Mujahideen had captured the Afghan garrison of Landi Khyber about five kilometres from the Torkham border post, at eleven o'clock this morning. The sixth Brigade of Eleventh Division of Afghan troops alongwith heavy artillery

was deployed there. Quoting the sources correspondents report that Mujahideen have arrested about eighty people of the government troops and seized large quantity of light and heavy weapons (News—Urdu: 31 October, 1988).

AIR: Reports from Afghanistan said that fighting between the rebels and troops is going on along the Kabul-Jalalabad highway.

Elsewhere the rebels are said to have secured some important gains against the government forces by taking control of Asadabad near the Pakistani border.

The Soviet news agency TASS earlier reported that twenty three people were killed and thirteen seriously wounded when a bus hit a landmine in the eastern province of Ningarhar (News—English: 7 October, 1988).

Radio Kabul: The criminal extremists fired ground-to-ground missiles at ward 1, 2 and 3 of Jalalabad city today, as a result of which a number of people were martyred and injured.

Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that as a result of the brutal and criminal act of the extremists our seventeen compatriots were martyred and eleven others were injured and three houses were damaged.

According to another report, as a result of rocket firing on Khost by the extremists, five persons were injured.

Another report from Ningarhar province said that as a result of mine blast planted by the extremists in Rudat area three passengers of a bus were martyred and seventeen others were injured (News—Pushto: 1 October, 1988).

The criminal extremist groups fired twenty ground-to-ground missiles at the residential areas of Jalalabad today. Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that in the missile attacks twenty citizens of Jalalabad were martyred and thirty two others injured. Besides, two houses of our compatriots were reported to be destroyed (News—Pushto: 10 October, 1988).

Radio Moscow: In Afghanistan, armed opposition has committed a new crime. One of its groups fired eight rockets at Jalalabad city located in eastern area of the country. Seventy peaceful people were killed and thirty four others wounded. These terrorists have been carrying out shelling at Kabul on Monday and Tuesday and as a result fifty people were killed and over 150 injured in the city. Due to these activities of uncompromising opponent groups, establishment of law and order in the country, whose people have become fed up with carnage, will take a lot of time (News—Urdu: 2 October, 1988).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: On October 2, Mujahideen reported they had consolidated their control of the strategically important cantonment of Asmar which they had taken after a protracted month-long siege on September 30. When Mujahideen finally entered Asmar about 200 Kabul troops waving while flags greeted them. Another about 400 had fled abandoning 8 tanks, 11 armoured vehicles and 4 trucks, besides huge quantities of arms and ammunition and other supplies. Soviet-made aircraft heavily bombarded Asmar and adjoining settlements during and after fighting for Asmar.

On October 5, Soviet-made aircraft bombarded Asmar causing large scale destruction in the vicinity.

On October 10, Mujahideen finally occupied the provincial capital of Kunar, Asadabad or Chagha Sarai, after a prolonged siege. The airport of Asadabad had been taken towards the end of September. Most of the Soviet-Kabul contingent was flown out of Asadabad by helicopters. The position of Kabul troops in Asadabad had become impossible after the fall a day earlier of the Sarkany and Pashad outposts. Pashad township had a population of 2,000. Elements loyal to the Kabul regime, the Communist Party members and KHAD employees were fired across the Kunar river.

Radio Tehran: The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have captured a big military control of the Afghan troops in Asmar area of Kunar province after inflicting heavy losses in men and material on the enemy.

According to reports, five hundred sixty two government troops including forty two officers laid down arms to the Mujahideen after a few days fighting. Besides, the Mujahideen also seized eight tanks, 1,012 klashnikov rifles and a huge quantity of other arms.

According to another report, the Mujahideen have besieged the Pashand and Narang areas of Kunar province and have cut off the Kunar-Jalalabad highway (News—Urdu: 8 October, 1988).

Afghan Mujahideen have achieved many successes in Afghanistan and captured large quantity of arms in recent days.

Mujahideen sources announced that Mujahideen have captured Asadabad, the capital of Kunar province following siege of several weeks and wiped out the communists from there. According to the sources, over forty communists were killed in the attacks and nearly five hundred captured. Large quantity of weapons was also seized including tanks, military vehicles and other equipment (Commentary: 14 October, 1988).

BBC: Guerillas fighting the government in Afghanistan said they have captured the Kunar, provincial capital of Asadabad, after a siege

lasting several weeks. There has been no comment so far from the Afghan government and no independent confirmation of the report. Correspondents said that if the fall of the town is confirmed it gives the guerillas control of most of the province of Kunar bordering with Pakistan. This despatch from George Arney in Islamabad:—

At least four different guerilla parties based in Peshawar have received radio reports from their commanders in the field about the capture of Asadabad, the provincial capital of Kunar. Details are still coming in. Some reports said that the town was overrun as a result of a joint guerilla operation on Monday night led by the Khalis party commander Haji Dean Mohammad. A party spokesman said that forty Afghan government troops and militiamen were killed in the operation while nearly five hundred were captured. A large quantity of arms and ammunition including dozens of military vehicles and several tanks in full working order are also reported to have been captured. The guerillas also lost some of their men either because of landmines or air attacks. Other reports said that the garrison was abandoned without much of the fight. Many of its defenders fled in tanks and armoured cars to the city of Jalalabad about forty miles to the south-west and the garrison was subsequently bombed by Afghan aircraft. Asadabad is the second provincial capital that fell to the guerillas in the past ten days. It has been heavily shelled over in recent months and according to guerilla sources life there was becoming intolerable. Most of the Kunar province is now controlled by the guerillas. According to the pro-guerilla news agency Al-Bunyan two important government strongholds just south of Asadabad, Sarkany and Pashad also fell into guerilla hands on Monday night. Al-Bunyan said that although both places were under siege, the militia forces defending them finally agreed to surrender after receiving assurances from tribal elders and influential refugees that they will not be harmed (Newsreel—English: 12 October, 1988).

VOA: In Afghanistan, Afghan Mujahideen have occupied a garrison of strategic importance in the Eastern province of Kunar. Anwar Khan gives details of the report of Irfan Ghazi from Islamabad. Several Mujahideen leaders living in the Pakistani border city of Peshawar have said that Mujahideen occupied Asmar cantonment city on Friday. They said that all the seven groups of Resistance Movement took part in the operation to conquer the garrison. The garrison of Asmar is some twenty kilometres away from the Pakistani border. The Mujahideen say that following the occupation supply routes to Badakhshan, Lughman and Parwan have been opened. The commanders of Mujahideen

have also expressed the hope that they will soon occupy Chagha Sarai i.e. Asadabad, the capital of Kunar. The Mujahideen are already occupying the airport of Chagha Sarai since 24th September. The leaders of Afghan Resistance Movement said that 55th Brigade of the Afghan Forces was defending the garrison of Asmar and the Mujahideen occupied it after laying siege for three months. They said that they achieved success in occupying the garrison with the cooperation of a few military officers present over there. The Mujahideen arrested two hundred and ten government troops and officers after launching a fierce attack on Friday. Seventy five Afghan military men and ten Mujahideen were killed (Radio Report: 2 October, 1988).

Radio Beijing: Official sources in Islamabad said seven senior Afghan officers have crossed over to the Resistance Forces and are now in Pakistan.

Xinhua news agency said the men are a Brigadier, a Colonel, two Majors, a senior Captain and two Captains.

Xinhua quoted officers as saying that more than two hundred soldiers and officers had surrendered to the Resistance Forces recently in Afghanistan's Kunar province. They also quoted as saying that Afghan Army was not willing to fight the Muslim guerillas (News—English: 14 October, 1988).

AIR: In Afghanistan, Asadabad, the Administrative Centre of Kunar province bordering the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan has fallen to the rebels.

According to the Bakhtar news agency, the town fell following the withdrawal of government troops for deployment in central Afghanistan.

Eye witnesses said rebels plundered shops and public institutions. A power plant and the city archive containing important documents were destroyed (News—English: 29 October, 1988).

Nooristan

Nil report from all sources.

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan

Mujahideen sources: On October 4, the Mujahideen conducted a combined attack on Baharak garrison where stiff resistance was offered by the regime troops. The Mujahideen operations continued for over twelve hours. As a result the Baharak district fell to the Mujahideen and the defending soldiers surrendered alongwith their weapons. In addition, a large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized, including nineteen

heavy machineguns, nine tanks/armoured personnel carriers, twenty one wireless sets, and six hundred boxes of ammunition.

BBC: The eminent Afghan Mujahideen commander, Ahmad Shah Masood claimed that his group has captured the strategic military garrison of Baharak in the north eastern Badakhshan province of Afghanistan. The commander has said in a statement that the garrison was captured some two weeks ago and seven hundred out of the total eight hundred troops stationed in the garrison have either been made captive or have surrendered themselves.

The BBC Islamabad correspondent said that if this claim is true then the whole of Badakhshan province, excluding Faizabad city, is under the guerrillas' control (20 October, 1988).

Radio Kabul: According to a report from Badakhshan province, a number of extremist elements who were disrupting peace and security by firing heavy weapons over the residential areas of Faizabad city, were crushed. Also as a result of armed forces' actions carried out in the region of Yeftal, Badakhshan province, 17 war mongers were crushed and a number of weapons were destroyed (2 October, 1988).

As a result of armed clashes between Rabani and Gulbaddin extremist groups in Badakhshan province, five belligerents were killed (18 October, 1988).

Radio Moscow: Government troops destroyed over 180 militants from the irreconcilable opposition in Badakhshan. 130 extremists were taken prisoner (7 October, 1988).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: On October 7, seven Mujahideen and three non-combatants were killed and 17 injured during Soviet aerial bombardment to dislodge them from the provincial headquarters, Taloqan.

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: On October 1, Mujahideen attacked elements of the 23rd Artillery Brigade (somewhere in Kunduz province), killing 15 soldiers and injuring 10. Another 4 were captured.

On October 9, Mujahideen shot down a helicopter near Kunduz city.

On October 10, Mujahideen attacked Kabul regime troops in Kunduz city, killing 10 of them.

On October 24, Mujahideen attacked Kabul regime troops (somewhere) near Kunduz city, killing and wounding a number of them. Four vehicles including an oil tanker were destroyed.

Radio Tehran: According to a report of the sources close to the

Afghanistan resistance, the Afghan Mujahideen launched an attack on the Kabul regime troops in Kunduz on 10 October as a result of which 10 Kabul regime troops including a Lt. Colonel were killed and many others injured.

The report added that the Afghan Mujahideen attacked a supply convoy of the Kabul regime in Salang area causing losses (News—Persian: 19 October, 1988).

BBC: Here is an interview of the commander of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, Mir Ghulam who is now in Archi Ulaswali of Kunduz province:

Mir Ghulam: The Mujahideen captured the Archi Ulaswali after a night long battle and now it is under the control of their Joint Council. When we captured the town and controlled this situation there, a group of Soviet troops sought our permission to go back to their bases. We allowed them on the condition that they should go in small groups and not as a whole.

Compere: It means that the Soviet troops did not want to fight you?

Mir Ghulam: Yes, when we asked them to fight or to surrender, they sent us a message saying that they would not fight even if the Mujahideen wanted to do so. They said that they are returning to their country.

Compere: When the Soviets are compromising with you in the Archi Ulaswali, why their aircraft are bombing Kunduz?

Mir Ghulam: We sent commander Wali Mangal to ask them about this affair, but they responded that the aircraft bombing Kunduz came from Kabul (Interview Pushto: 20 October, 1988).

Radio Kabul: Another report from Kunduz province states that 37 war mongers were crushed during a mopping-up operation on 18 October in the Zarkhari, Raultepa and Chehichinar areas. The report added that during the operations 42 extremists were injured, and one mortar, one missile and two heavy machineguns as well as a number of other enemy weapons were destroyed (News—Pushto: 2 October, 1988).

Criminal extremists by using heavy arms fired forty rockets and thirty mortar shells at the residential areas of Kunduz city today. Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that as a result of the rocket firing two compatriots were martyred and fourteen others injured. A number of houses were also damaged as a result of the firing (News—Pushto: 22 October, 1988).

The armed forces killed fifteen extremists belonging to Harkat-e-Islami group in Khanabad Wolesswali of Kunduz province. Different kind of weapons were also seized from the extremists and two vehicles

of the criminals were destroyed (31 October, 1988).

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: On October 2, Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy north of Salang tunnel. Four oil tankers were damaged and about 10 tons of fuel lost.

On October 4, the Afghan Mujahideen attacked a military convoy in area north of Salang tunnel. Twenty one armoured personnel carriers were destroyed and five oil tankers were hit. On the same day Mujahideen conducted attacks on security posts near Baghlan city. As a result 11 puppet troops were killed and 6 captured along with five light machineguns and 6 rifles.

On October 9, nine troops including a Soviet national were killed while a machinegun and 14 klashnikov rifles were seized somewhere in Baghlan province. In the same area a commander of Kabul regime joined the ranks of Mujahideen along with his two companions.

On October 9 and 10, the Mujahideen ambushed military convoys in an area south of Salang tunnel. As a result, 18 oil tankers were damaged and more than one hundred tons of oil was lost.

On October 21, an encounter took place near Shakar Darra area. As a result, twenty Afghan troops were killed and five tanks and seven other vehicles were destroyed.

Radio Tehran: Similarly, in an attack on a military convoy of the Soviet-Kabul troops on Salang highway in Baghlan province, the Mujahideen destroyed four vehicles killing all the personnel on board while 18 Kabul troops were also made captive by the Mujahideen (1 October, 1988).

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: On September 21, the Mujahideen wiped out a security post near Hazrat Sultan sub-divisional headquarters. Seven regime troops were killed and a tank destroyed by rocket fire.

The Mujahideen also shelled Aibak cantonment damaging official buildings.

Radio Kabul: Another report from Samangan province said that a ring leader of extremists, Kabir, was killed and four others were injured in the course of military operations. One gun and four machineguns were seized in these operations (News-Pushto: 3 October, 1988).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: On October 12, elements of the 40th Division of Soviet Army crossed the river separating Afghanistan from Soviet

Central Asia at Hairatan Bridge and stationed themselves in Mazar-e-Sharif.

On October 14, Mujahideen attacked regime troops in Charbolack district, killing about 40 of them. Two Mujahideen were also killed.

On October 19, Mujahideen attacked military installations in Mazar-i-Sharif with rockets. On the same day they attacked a mobile force on the road leading to Hairatan. A tank was hit. Two Mujahideen also lost their lives.

On October 25, Mujahideen attacked regime security posts in Chamatal district. A number of soldiers were killed. Eight militiamen joined the Mujahideen.

Kabul Times: According to another report, six compatriots including children, women and elders, were killed and ten others injured. Also seven houses and a shop were destroyed by extremists in the criminal attack when they fired 103 surface-to-surface rockets on residential areas of Balkh district, Balkh province (KT, October 15, 1988).

Jozjan

Nil report from all sources.

Sar-e-Pul

Kabul Times: Kabul, October 17, (BIA) an armed group led by Abdul Wahab who was busy with anti-state activities in the related area of Sar-e-Pul province laid down yesterday their arms and joined the process of national reconciliation policy.

BIA correspondent reports that, they were warmly welcomed by the government authorities and villagers.

The ringleader of the armed group pledged their readiness to restore and maintain peace and security in their villages (KT: October 17, 1988).

Faryab

Mujahideen sources: On October 18, Mujahideen attacked a group of regime soldiers who had arrived in the suburbs of Daulatabad, north of Maimana, to conscript youth for army service. Seven of the intruders were killed or injured. On the same day Soviet aircraft bombarded Mujahideen positions in the neighbourhood of Maimana.

Radio Kabul: Eighteen counter-revolutionaries are reported to have been killed and five others injured in clashes between rival counter-revolutionary groups in rural areas in Faryab and Parwan provinces.

Reports said that the clashes took place between Gulbadin and Rabbani counter-revolutionary groups.

Similarly, several people are also reported to have been killed in clashes between rival counter-revolutionary groups in Bagram district in Parwan province (News—Urdu: 9 October, 1988).

Badghis

VIRA: The Muslim Mujahideen in the course of a successful attack in Ghormach Woleswali killed a large number of troops.

According to the report major part of the Ghormach Woleswali has fallen to the Mujahideen.

The Kabul regime in retaliation bombed Mujahideen positions. A number of houses were demolished and people killed (News—Pushto: 15 October, 1988).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat

Mujahideen sources: On October 8, Mujahideen fired rockets, missiles and mortar shells on the Soviet airbase at Shindand, killing several Soviet troops and hitting installations. The Soviets responded by bringing up bombers from Herat to hit the areas in which the Mujahideen were operating. Eight Mujahideen were killed during fighting.

On October 12, Mujahideen attacked regime security posts in Shahrak district. At least four posts were overrun. They also attacked police establishments in Herat city.

On October 17, Mujahideen and Kabul regime forces clashed in Herat city. Two high-ranking regime officials were killed.

On October 21, nine regime soldiers were killed in Shindand distt.

On October 23, Mujahideen attacked military posts of Bakhtak in Shindand district.

On October 24, Mujahideen fired missiles on a security post in Herat city, killing and wounding a number of soldiers. The building was demolished. But as the Mujahideen were returning to their base area, their retreat was cut by regime soldiers. Two of the Mujahideen were killed and five others injured.

VIRA: During clashes between the Mujahideen and the enemy troops in Pule-Malan area of Herat province, scores of the Kabul regime troops were killed and injured.

Another report from Herat province said that a tank of the enemy troops was set ablaze by the Mujahideen in Gulran area. Six crew members of the tank were also reported to be killed.

According to another report, the Muslim Mujahideen in an attack on military posts of the enemy troops in Qandahar Darwaza of Herat

city, eliminated a group of communist troops (News—Pushto: 10 October, 1988).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan freedom fighters attacked a military air base of the Soviet-Afghan joint troops in Herat province. Reports received from Afghanistan said that some communist troops were killed and some installations at the base were destroyed during the attack. The aircraft of joint troops bombarded the targets of the freedom fighters in Herat province after the operation due to which eight Muslims were martyred (News—Urdu: 14 October, 1988).

VOA: According to a report received from western Herat province, the prominent Mujahideen commander Ismail Khan has said that his units destroyed three tanks and some government posts in west of Herat during the last week of September. He reported that fifteen government troops joined Mujahideen (October 9, 1988).

Radio Kabul: Similarly during the operations of the Border Force yesterday, two extremists were captured alongwith their arms in the suburbs of Shindand Woleswali of Herat province.

Yet another report said ten criminal extremists were killed and thirty two others injured while they were indulging in subversive activities in Nawa Woleswali (October 3, 1988).

In the past three days thirty eight families consisting of two hundred and eighty three members returned home from Iran. These returnees compatriots are living in Herat guest house and essential assistance has been distributed among them (News—English: 4 October, 88).

As a result of the successful operations of the Afghan armed forces in the outskirts of Kabul province, twenty four extremists were wiped out and eight others were injured.

An eight member group of the extremists was wiped out in Shindand area (October 9, 1988).

The Chairman of the Council of Islamic Teaching and Auqaf in Herat province, Qazi Abdul Shakoor Zahid has been martyred by the terrorists recently (News—Pushto: 18 October, 1988).

Turan Ismael, one of the heads of the extremist Jamiat group in Herat, was attacked on September 20 alongwith his guards and severely injured, reports reaching here indicated. Four of his guards and a foreign adviser accompanying him were killed in the clash. It is reported that the attack was hatched by another group of Jamiat by the supporters of Jaglan Azizullah brother of Safiullah Ghoriani who was recently killed (KT: 10 October, 1988).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: On October 5, Mujahideen conducted a

“joint attack” on the sub-divisional township of Bakva. The regime soldiers fled without putting up a fight. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured by the Mujahideen.

On October 10, Mujahideen attacked a military convoy near the sub-divisional headquarters of Khak-e-Safaid. An armoured vehicle and two jeeps were hit by rockets. Mujahideen pulled back before arrival of regime reinforcements: but, they lost two fighters during the skirmish.

On October 16, Mujahideen shot down a jet fighter operating from the Shindand airbase. Meanwhile, the Soviet-Kabul forces mounted a big attack to break a prolonged siege of the Gulistan district by the Mujahideen. The Soviet-Kabul troops came in more than 120 vehicles. Forty regime soldiers were killed and 12 surrendered to the Mujahideen. The attack was repulsed and Gulistan continued to remain under Mujahideen siege.

VIRA: In continuation of coordinated operation by the Mujahideen which resulted in the complete siege of the headquarters of Farah province, another four bases of the communist troops in the north of the headquarters of Farah province were liberated by the Mujahideen killing 48 Kabul troops and destroying five tanks.

In the operation, six militiamen including a militia commander of Farah were also made captive by the Mujahideen.

According to reports of the Mujahideen sources, the Afghan Mujahideen have further intensified their activities to liberate the headquarters of Farah province completely (News—Persian: 13 Oct. 1988).

The Kabul government planes carried out raids on the strongholds of Mujahideen in Farah province as a result of which many civilians were martyred and a number of houses were destroyed (News—Urdu: 27 October, 1988).

Radio Bangladesh: In Afghanistan, Mujahideen have shot down a jet bomber of the Afghan Air Force in Western area of Farah province. Mujahideen sources say that in another battle near Shindand city thirty Afghan troops were also killed. The Mujahideen have also attacked a post near Shindand airport and destroyed a tank of the Afghan Army (News—Urdu: 16 October, 1988).

Radio Kabul: In Farah province, the security forces arrested four terrorists and killed another (News—Pushto: 7 October, 1988).

Central Provinces

Bamiyan

Mujahideen sources: On October 1, it was reported that 250 armed followers of a “Pro-communist” religious sect had been arrested

by the Mujahideen. Their leader named Syed-e-Kayan had allegedly been working against the Mujahideen since 1981.

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: On October 4, Mujahideen captured the sub-divisional headquarters of Shehrak, 120 kilometres south-west of Chaghcharan. Twelve of the defending troops were killed and ten surrendered to Mujahideen. Many others escaped. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was taken by Mujahideen.

VOA: According to the late reports coming from central province of Ghor, Soviet aircraft made heavy bombing on the villages of Shahar (ph) district on 26th September. The reports say that sixty six Mujahideen and civilians including children were killed in the air raids. Western sources in Islamabad have recently reported that situation of the government troops in Ghor province is very bad and Mujahideen have captured the provincial capital or they are near to gain the control of the city (Radio Report—Urdu: 9 October, 1988).

Uruzgan

Mujahideen sources: On October 13, Mujahideen attacked airstrip at Tarinkot hitting 3 aeroplanes on the ground. They also hit regime troops and installations in the provincial headquarters itself.

On October 20, Mujahideen repeatedly attacked regime troops in the outskirts of Tarinkot. Twenty militiamen switched over to the Mujahideen side. Four others were taken prisoner.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen have killed and wounded a number of Kabul regime troops in an attack on a convoy of Kabul regime in Tarinkot area in Uruzgan province recently. Similarly, the Afghan Mujahideen have also shot down a helicopter of the Kabul regime. In retaliation to the Mujahideen attacks, the Soviet aircraft attacked Girish area in Hilmand province with missiles and bombs as a result of which thirteen civilians were martyred and forty eight others seriously injured (News—Pushto: 1 October, 1988).

Radio Kabul: In Uruzgan province, 28 people belonging to the Gilani group and 21 belonging to the Gulbadin group were killed in fighting between the 2 groups. As a result of the clashes, which took place in Golran, Tora, and Deh Rawod, 60 innocent civilians were killed (October 30, 1988).

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: On October 1, Mujahideen notified to private

transport owners and drivers on the Jalalabad-Kabul highway that in view of military operations, they must cease plying on this route immediately.

On October 2, two Benz-16 trucks hit landmines and were destroyed near Tangi in Sarobi district. On the same day, Mujahideen captured two security posts lying between Sarobi and Kabul.

On October 3, two Mujahideen commanders were reported killed during fighting near Sarobi for control of Jalalabad-Kabul highway. On the regime side casualties were high. They also lost a number of tanks.

It was stated that a Japanese lady reporter, identified as Nao Ko Nanjo, 30, was caught and killed in cross fire during fighting near Tangi, Sarobi district.

On October 5, Mujahideen captured another two security posts on Jalalabad-Kabul highway. From these posts they lifted a heavy machine-gun, a mortar, an anti-aircraft gun, a rocket launcher and some arms and ammunition. The Mujahideen also detonated some bridges on the Jalalabad-Kabul highway.

On October 8, a part of the Mujahideen force was pulled out from certain sections of the Jalalabad-Kabul highway. This was a tactical move required by exigencies of the situation.

On October 10, armoured units of the Kabul army advanced towards the liberated township of Shakardara, 10 kilometres from Kabul. They were however checked and forced to retreat at Qala Dasht. The regime forces left behind the wreckage of a tank and two vehicles.

On October 11, Soviet-made warplanes bombarded Mujahideen positions in Paghman district. Two powerful bombs hit the village Chandal Baice, killing and injuring a number of Mujahideen and non-combatants. Paghman had been under Mujahideen control since September 18.

On October 16, Soviet-made planes bombed Mujahideen stronghold in Danishmand village in Shakardara district.

On October 17, Soviet-made planes bombed one of their own posts at Deh Sabz village, 14 kilometres north of Kabul. The building was destroyed and there were casualties among Kabul regime troops.

On October 20, Mujahideen fired rockets on Kabul airport, Microrayan Housing Complex and Shahdarak zone of Kabul city.

On October 22, Mujahideen conducted another rocket and missile attack on targets in and around Kabul city. A military transport was also destroyed by land mine in the suburbs of Kabul.

On October 25, Mujahideen captured 5 security posts on the Jalalabad-Kabul highway near Sarobi and blocked vehicular traffic on it. Power transmission lines from Sarobi to Kabul city were also cut.

On October 29, Mujahideen fired rockets on the Kargha division of Afghan army and Darulaman, headquarters of Russian Army in Kabul.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen have killed thirty six Soviet-Afghan troops in an attack on the Sarobi Power House, east of Kabul.

Reports from Afghanistan said that as a result of the Mujahideen attack on the Power House, there was a power breakdown for a few hours in Kabul. Similarly, the Afghan Mujahideen liberated a security post besides capturing a large quantity of weapons in an offensive in the north of Gardez, capital of Pakhtiya province on Sunday last. The report said that the Afghan Mujahideen destroyed four bridges, eight tanks, eleven personnel carriers and nineteen security posts of the communist troops during different operations in three Afghan towns on Tuesday last (News—Pushto: 30 October, 1988).

VOA: Afghan resistance sources said that Mujahideen have once again hit Kabul city with rockets. Similarly, fierce fighting is reported to have taken place between the Afghan Mujahideen and Kabul regime troops in Ningarhar province. On the other hand, a source of the Supervisory Council of the Afghan Mujahideen in Peshawar has said that a radio station will be established inside Afghanistan under the supervision of the Council.

Commander of Islamic Ittehad Organization, Said Ali, in his report from Paghman said that the Afghan Mujahideen fired six rockets on military centres in Kabul city during the night on Aqrab 7. These rockets hit Qaraghai, Dawood garden and Darul Aman. As a result of the attack, fifty three persons were killed in Qaraghai and Darul Aman, while the major military centre of the regime in Dawood garden caught fire. In his report, Commander Said Ali said that all the rockets fired by the Mujahideen hit important military targets. Similarly, the Mujahideen also fired twenty rockets on Kabul city on Meezan 28. These rockets hit Kabul airbase, Naqvian and Shashdarak areas (News—Pushto: 31 October, 1988).

Radio Beijing: Afghan resistance forces said they have recently arrested and executed seven senior officials of the Kabul regime.

Xinhua News Agency quoted resistance forces in the Pakistani capital Islamabad as saying Muslim guerillas captured the seven officials in an ambush in the Afghan capital.

Those captured included the cousin of the Interior Minister, the Inspector General of Police, his Deputy, the Chief of Afghan Secret Police Force and three other senior officials.

All were executed after trial by Islamic court (News—English: 31

October, 1988).

AIR: In Afghanistan atleast twenty five people were killed and more than thirty injured in rocket attacks by rebels on two cities including the capital Kabul yesterday.

Reporting this, Radio Kabul said that five people were killed in the capital (October 11, 1988).

In Afghanistan seven persons were killed when their car loaded with weapons for the rebels hit a mine in Kabul province.

Radio Kabul reporting the incident neither identified the victims nor mentioned the date of the accident.

In another incident rebels carried out several rocket attacks on Kabul yesterday. Atleast two persons were killed and two injured (News—English: 21 October, 1988).

Radio Kabul: The security forces wiped out a group of terrorists on Kabul-Jalalabad highway yesterday. Ten terrorists, belonging to Gulbadin group were killed and twenty six others injured in this operation which was carried out near Sarobi area (News—Pushto: 6 Oct. 88).

Yesterday, in continuation of mopping-up operations in the surroundings of Kabul city, weapons and ammunition belonging to the extremists were discovered. The report added that during this operation, carried out in the Karez-Mir region, north of Kabul, 12 surface-to-surface missiles, 38 mortar shells, 1 heavy machinegun, 1 rocket launcher, 3 light machineguns, and several anti-personnel mines were seized (October 3, 1988).

The extremist elements by using heavy arms fired 38 ground-to-ground missiles at ward number 6, 9 and 10 of the residential areas of Kabul city today.

Military correspondent of Bakhtar news agency has reported that one of the missiles hit the Kabul airport terminal, as a result of which nine persons were martyred and eighteen others were injured (News—Pushto: 19 October, 1988).

Radio Moscow: On Wednesday morning four Kabul districts were bombed with missiles in the peak hours when the people of Kabul were on their way to work. Twenty three missiles exploded in the streets and squares of the city. It has been estimated that eleven people died and twenty six others injured. The missiles were fired by the Afghan extremists based in regions north-west of the capital (News—English: 5 October, 1988).

For six hours on Wednesday, the Afghan capital Kabul was subjected to massive rocket attack launched from Paghman district. Some sixty rockets were fired on Kabul by groups of the irreconcilable opposition. One third were targetted at the airport. There were casualti-

es among the city residents (News—English: 20 October, 1988).

Reports from Afghanistan indicated a fresh flare up of violence this week at the hands of rebel groups. What do we hear from that country?

Tass news agency reported from the Afghan capital that two children died and their parents were wounded Thursday when rebel rockets ran down on Kabul. The agency also confirmed reports that nine people died on Wednesday when about sixty rockets hit Kabul. Another twenty five people were wounded. The latest flare up of violence came as the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan began an important plenary meeting. Ironically they are reportedly discussing national reconciliation with the Afghan opposition and ways to bring the continuing bloodshed to an end.

Meanwhile UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in a written address to the UN General Assembly expressed his deep concern that continued fighting in Afghanistan is taking a heavy toll in casualties including many civilians and that economic and social problems caused to neighbouring countries with the presence of millions of refugees have not been brought to an end. He expressed hope that all segments of Afghan society would respond to this historical opportunity by working out an acceptable mechanism that will enable them to achieve a broad-based government (News & Views—English: 21 October 88).

Security forces in Afghanistan have prevented a terrorist, attack by extremists. In the Shakardara district of Kabul province they seized three surface-to-surface missiles targeted at the Afghan capital, mines disguised as toys and more than twenty kilograms of explosives (News—English: 22 October, 1988).

Kabul Times: Moscow October 22, (TASS) Afghan extremists are carrying out a policy of terror against their own people, said Gennady Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, speaking at a briefing in Moscow on Thursday. He said that massive bombardment of big towns and administrative centres of provinces of the Republic of Afghanistan was continuing.

The recent bombardments of a number of districts of Kabul have taken a toll of 26 lives, 29 people were injured, among them three children.

Extremists from the Afghan opposition hit a heavy strike also on Afghanistan's national culture and art. Well-known Afghan singer and composer Homayun Razban and his wife were killed in bombardment of the Kabul airport on October 19. Their little daughter was gravely wounded, said the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry.

These are not the the first victims among Afghan workers in culture and art, said Gennady Gerasimov. Cinema and theatre actor Arefuddin, Afghan singer Khan Qarabaghi, woman singer Shirin Rok-sana, singers Nagarhan, Salim Sahab, Mohammad Khan, musicians Mohammad Sharif, Abdullah, Mohammad Sabir, Mohammad Haqin, Mohammad Naib and many others lost their lives in terrorist acts in the past one year and a half.

Their deaths evince once again that activities of the armed opposition, who use jet shells received from Pakistan to bombard dwelling districts of Kabul and other towns of the country, are directed against the Afghan people, their cultural values, and destruction of national cadres of Afghanistan (KT: 23 October, 1988).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: On October 1, Mujahideen ambushed a military convoy south of Salang Tunnels, hitting eight oil tankers.

On October 12, Mujahideen captured four regime security posts in Miana Guzara of Jabul Seraj, south of Salang valley. The Mujahideen also captured a security post in Gulbahar township. Here Mujahideen lost six fighters, among them commanders Faqirullah and Qandagha.

On October 14, Mujahideen shot down three jet bombers while they were attacking their positions near Charikar.

On October 16, Commander Faiz Mohammad Khan of Kabul regime militia, joined the Mujahideen alongwith 25 of his men.

On October 18, the famous guerilla fighter Mohammad Pana captured 40 transport vehicles in an ambush on a convoy near the Salang Tunnels. After unloading their contents all the vehicles were put to the torch.

On October 24, Mujahideen shelled Bagram airbase.

On October 24, Mujahideen fired rockets on Bagram airbase hitting atleast one transport aircraft.

Radio Zahidan: The Afghan Mujahideen attacked Bagram airport in the Parwan, north of Kabul and destroyed a transport plane (30 October, 1988).

Radio Kabul: According to a Bakhtar news agency report, an arms depot of extremists was unearthed in Bagram district, from where huge quantity of small and heavy weapons was recovered by the security forces (News—Urdu: 2 October, 1988).

The terrorists fired several rockets on Charikar city today as a result of which five people including women and children were martyred and one injured (News—Pushto: 6 October, 1988).

According to a report from Parwan, in Salang the armed forces

killed 11 people and wounded 6 others who were part of a group attempting to rob residents (30 October, 1988).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: On October 18, the Mujahideen launched a powerful 'joint attack' on Mahmud Raqi, headquarters of Kapisa province. The city had already been isolated from other parts of Afghanistan for some weeks.

On October 20, Mujahideen increased pressure on the Mahmud Raqi garrison resulting in fierce exchanges.

On October 22 and 23, Mujahideen triumphantly entered Mahmud Raqi. More than twenty tanks and armoured vehicles were believed to have been destroyed in the fighting for the provincial capital. Three tanks were captured in running condition alongwith 18 lorries. More than one hundred regime troops were killed. Apart from large quantities of arms and ammunition, Mujahideen seized several godowns full of wheat, flour, rice, sugar and other much needed rations.

VOA: Afghan resistance fighters said they have captured a provincial capital north of Kabul after two days of fierce fighting. In unconfirmed reports, the Mujahideen said they captured the city of Mahmud Raqi, capital of Kapisa province, after killing one hundred government troops in a battle that ended on Sunday. The city is about eighty kilometres north of Kabul, which is near a large Soviet airbase. Mahmud Raqi is the 6th provincial capital captured by the Mujahideen in the past two months (News—English: 24 October, 1988).

Trud, Moscow: Detachments from the main opposition organizations in Afghanistan are increasingly involved in internecine fighting to gain control over different territories. The areas around Kuhestan and Nejrab, Kapisa province, are the arena for fierce clashes between armed groupings from the "Islamic party of Afghanistan" IPA and the Islamic society of Afghanistan, ISA.

About 10 insurgents from each organization have been killed. Four members of an ISA group have been captured, and this has exacerbated still further, relations between rival detachments (Trud: 6 October, 1988).

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: On October 1, Mujahideen blocked Jalalabad-Kabul highway at Surkhakan in Qarghai district. Earlier they had a bridge blown up after eliminating some security posts at Match and Surkhakan.

Radio Kabul: According to another report five extremists were

wiped out in Sarkunda Baba area of Laghman province (3 Oct. 88).

The extremists fired thirty ground-to-ground missiles and five mortar shells at Miterlam city of Laghman today, as a result of which two citizens of Miterlam were injured (News-Pushto: 31 Oct. 88).

Logar

Mujahideen sources: On October 3, an estimated 2,000 Mujahideen were tightening their siege of the provincial headquarters, Pul-e-Alam. The garrison was denied supplies both by surface and air transport. A helicopter which tried to land was hit with a rocket and exploded. Mujahideen also destroyed two tanks and blasted an ammunition depot.

A guerilla group leader however reported shortage of ammunition on this front.

On October 4, Mujahideen shot down a helicopter near Barki Bark.

On October 12, one Hassan Gul, described to be the "Deputy Governor" of Logar province surrendered to Mujahideen alongwith 4 armed bodyguards in Kulangar.

On October 14, Soviet-made planes bombed villages in Charkh district. The villages hit were Raeis, Argan, Baghal, Khowajaallah and Najar. The bombing resulted in the death of an unspecified number of men and beasts and damages to housing and harvested wheat.

On October 15, Soviet-Kabul troops were strengthening their position in the Logar Copper Mines Complex. They had brought in dozens of tanks and other vehicles to this area and established new security posts.

Radio Kabul: Four groups of extremist elements who were trying to disrupt peace and security in Pul-e-Alam, capital of Logar province, were crushed on 4 October. During this operation 45 criminals were crushed and another 40 were injured. Eight missiles, five mortars and two recoilless guns were also destroyed in this combat operation (4 October, 1988).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: On September 24, Soviet-made fighter-bombers heavily bombarded villages around Maidan Shehr and Sangh-lakh. They reportedly used napalm and 'parachute' bombs. A large number of men, women and children were killed and wounded.

On October 2, Mujahideen shot down a helicopter in Dasht-e-Tope, about 13 kilometres south of Maidan Shehr. The pilot and three other occupants were killed. Weapons and burnt uniforms recovered from the site showed they were Russians.

On October 3, Mujahideen attacked military establishments in Syedabad district.

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul

Given below were the major Kabul Radio propaganda themes in October 1988, in descending order of recurrence:

1. Pakistan is violating Geneva Agreements by increases in arms supplies and provision of training to the opposition extremists.
2. Acts and deeds of Afghan opposition extremists are against Islamic values and dangerous for regional peace.
3. U.S. and its allies are ceaselessly increasing their involvement in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.
4. USSR and Afghanistan are strictly abiding by the Geneva Agreements.
5. National Reconciliation Policy is the right step and it is creating a conducive atmosphere to avoid further bloodshed.

Radio Moscow

Given below were the major Moscow media themes in October 1988, in descending order of recurrence:

1. Pakistan is violating the Geneva Agreements and has stepped up interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.
2. U.S. interference in Afghanistan is increasing continuously.
3. Pakistan's military plans are dangerous for the neighbouring countries.
4. Afghanistan and USSR are strictly complying with Geneva Accords provisions in word and spirit.
5. Mujahideen are committing terroristic/subversive acts in Afghanistan.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1988 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Human Losses

Soviet Casualties	:	62 killed and	20 wounded
Kabul Casualties	:	1643 killed and	711 wounded
Soviet-Kabul Casualties	:	320 killed and	48 wounded
Defections	:	1494 Kabul troops defected and	1105 captured
Mujahideen Casualties	:	250 killed and	401 wounded
Afghan Civilian Casualties	:	747 killed and	228 wounded

Material Losses

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses:

Aircraft	8	LMGs	180	Security Posts	160
Helicopters	15	HMGs	109	Buildings	6
Tanks	138	Klash-		Airport	
APCs	74	nikovs	2540	Installations	1
HMVs	207	HG	225	Powerhouse	1
Trucks	115	Rocket	25	Food depots	5
Jeeps	43	Launchers		Ammunition Depots	20
Oil Tankers	36	Doshaka	15	Fuel destroyed	145
				tones	
Wireless Sets	35	Rifles	4	Shops	12
Money Boxes	2	Mortars	56	Bridges	7
Militia houses	44	Pistols	6	Barracks	5
Garrisons	3	Motorcycles	10	Quantities of	
Horses	9	Bunkers	5	Arms, Ammunition	8
Radio Station	1	Box of		Assorted Weapons	255
Fuel dumps	2	Ammunition	622	Police Stations	3
Wireless		Radar Station	1		
Station	1				

APPENDIX — 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1988 SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Losses sustained by "Counter-revolutionaries"

Killed	2076
Wounded	1111
Captured	163
Returnees:	(Those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks).
(i) Civilian Refugees	7053
(ii) Armed Men Surrendering	220

Mujahideen Material Losses:

Vehicles	11	LGMs	7
Rocket Launchers	91	Bases/Hideouts	69
Doshka guns	18	Mortars	52
Rocket launchers	2	Boxes of Doshka	
Klashnikovs	4	Shells	11
Explosives	84	Quantities of	
Munition depots	18	Arms, Ammunition	13
Round of		Recoilles guns	129
ammunition		Mines (misc)	98
Ground-to-Ground		Assorted weapons	1139
missiles	196	Tractor	1
(reactivator		Jeeps	6
Units)	49	Wireless Sets	6
Hand Grenades	36		

Losses Inflicted by Counter-Revolutionary Elements

Human Losses:

Killed	352
Wounded	538

Material Losses:

Vehicles	12	Markets	2
Shops	47	Government	
Mosques	5	Buildings	8
Houses	289	Schools	3
Hospitals	3	Nursery	1

Besides other unspecified material losses.

APPENDIX — 3

**PROVINCEWISE ENGAGEMENTS IN OCTOBER 1988
(MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)**

Provinces	Total Engagements	Provincial Capital	Engagements	
			Inside City	Vicinity of City
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	—	Zaranj	—	—
Hilmand	30	Lashkargarh	3	—
Qandahar	58	Qandahar	13	15
Zabul	9	Kalat Gilzai	3	2
Ghazni	3	Ghazni	—	—
Paktika	33	Sharna	3	2
Paktiya	48	Gardez	9	—
Ningarhar	50	Jalalabad	5	4
Kunar	23	Chagha Sarai	3	—
Nooristan	—	Nooristan	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	4	Faizabad	—	—
Takhar	3	Taloqan	—	—
Kunduz	5	Kunduz	2	1
Baghlan	13	Baghlan	—	—
Samangan	4	Samangan	2	—
Balkh	10	Mazar Sharif	1	—
Jozjan	—	Sheberghan	—	—
Sar-e-pul	—	Sar-e-pul	—	—
Faryab	12	Maimana	—	—
Badghis	—	Qala Nau	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	9	Herat	1	—
Farah	12	Farah	1	—
(Nimruz)	—	(Zaranj)	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	1	Bamiyan	—	—
Ghor	3	Chaghcharan	—	—
Uruzgan	5	Tarin Kot	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent				
Kabul	85	Kabul	9	—
Parwan	20	Charikar	—	—
Kapisa	10	Mahmud-i-Raqi	5	—
Laghman	10	Mehtarlam	1	—
Logar	20	Pule Alam	3	—
Wardak	11	Koteasro	—	—
TOTAL	471		64	24

APPENDIX — 4

**MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE & IMMOBILE TARGETS AND
SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN OCTOBER 1988
(MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)**

Provinces	Mujahideen Targets		Soviet-Kabul Operations		Total
	Mobile	Immobile	Air	Ground	
Bordering Pakistan					
Nimruz	—	—	—	—	—
Hilmand	4	25	1	—	30
Qandahar	13	39	2	4	58
Zabul	3	5	1	—	9
Ghazni	—	3	—	—	3
Paktika	8	16	5	4	33
Paktiya	6	36	3	3	48
Ningarhar	16	32	2	—	50
Kunar	2	14	3	4	23
Nooristan	—	—	—	—	—
Bordering USSR					
Badakhshan	—	4	—	—	4
Takhar	—	1	2	—	3
Kunduz	4	1	—	—	5
Baghlan	12	1	—	—	13
Samangan	—	4	—	—	4
Balkh	3	7	—	—	10
Jozjan	—	—	—	—	—
Sar-e-pul	—	—	—	—	—
Faryab	1	7	1	3	12
Badghis	—	—	—	—	—
Bordering Iran					
Herat	2	7	—	—	9
Farah	7	5	—	—	12
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces					
Bamiyan	1	—	—	—	1
Ghor	1	2	—	—	3
Uruzgan	5	—	—	—	5
Kabul & Adjacent					
Kabul	16	38	10	1	65
Parwan	8	8	1	3	20
Kapisa	—	10	—	—	10
Laghman	2	7	—	1	10
Logar	5	10	5	—	20
Wardak	2	6	1	2	11
TOTAL:	121	288	37	25	471

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS AND RETURNEES IN OCTOBER 1988 (Radio Kabul)

Provinces	Soviet-Kabul Operations	Counter-revolutionaries Action	Returnees number	Members of Armed groups surrendered
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	1	—	256	—
Hilmand	7	1	65	—
Qandahar	25	8	608	—
Zabul	34	4	—	—
Ghazni	2	1	3109	—
Paktika	—	—	—	—
Paktiya	18	11	230	200
Ningarhar	14	14	1356	—
Kunar	3	—	—	—
Nooristan	1	1	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	3	3	—	—
Takhar	—	—	—	—
Kunduz	9	3	193	—
Baghlan	—	—	—	—
Samangan	2	1	—	—
Balkh	1	2	—	—
Jozjan	—	—	—	—
Faryab	1	—	—	—
Sar-e-pul	—	—	—	20
Badghis	—	—	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	10	4	509	—
Farah	1	2	—	—
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	—	—	—
Ghor	—	—	—	—
Uruzgan	—	—	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent				
Kabul	22	13	—	—
Parwan	2	2	—	—
Kapisa	—	—	—	—
Laghman	3	2	727	—
Logar	5	1	—	—
Wardak	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:	164	73	7053	220

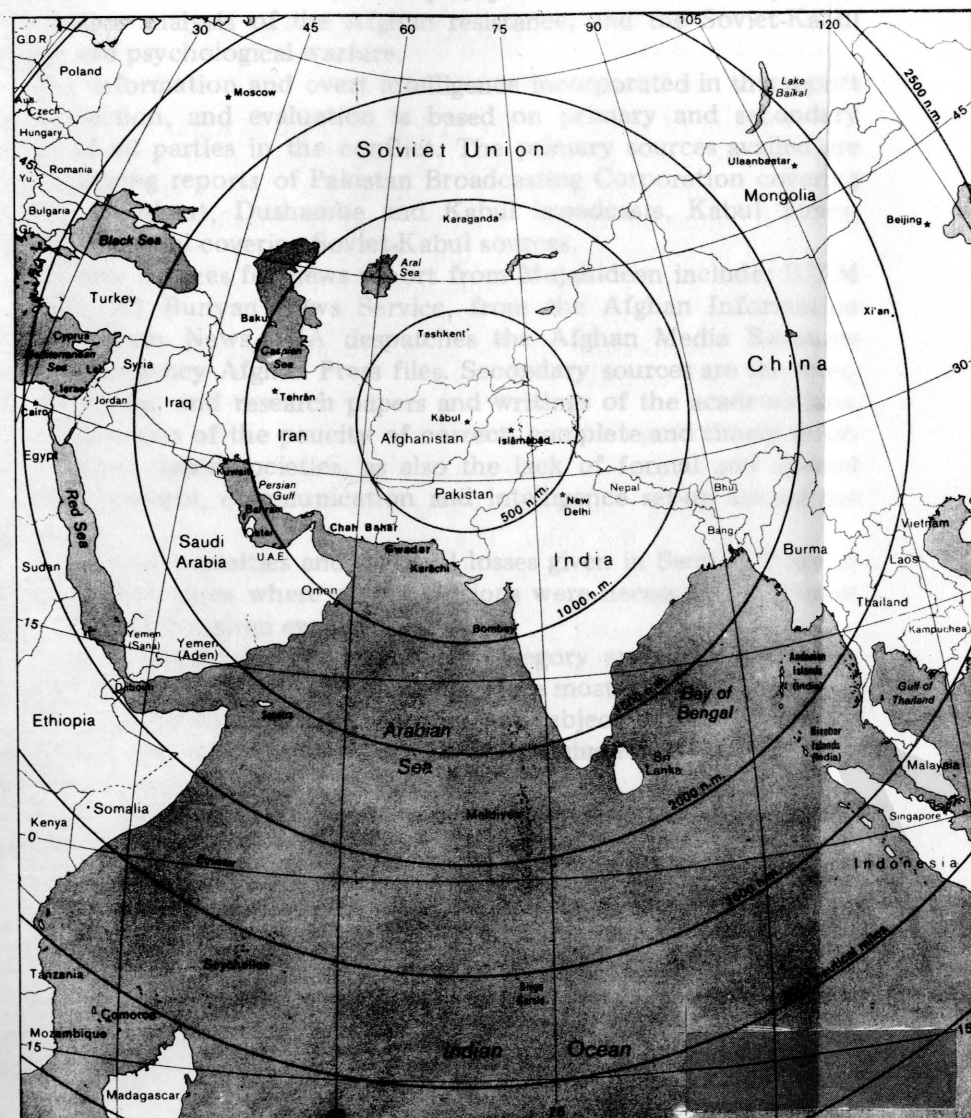
APPENDIX — 6

AFGHAN CIVILIAN HUMAN AND MATERIAL LOSSES IN OCTOBER 1988 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

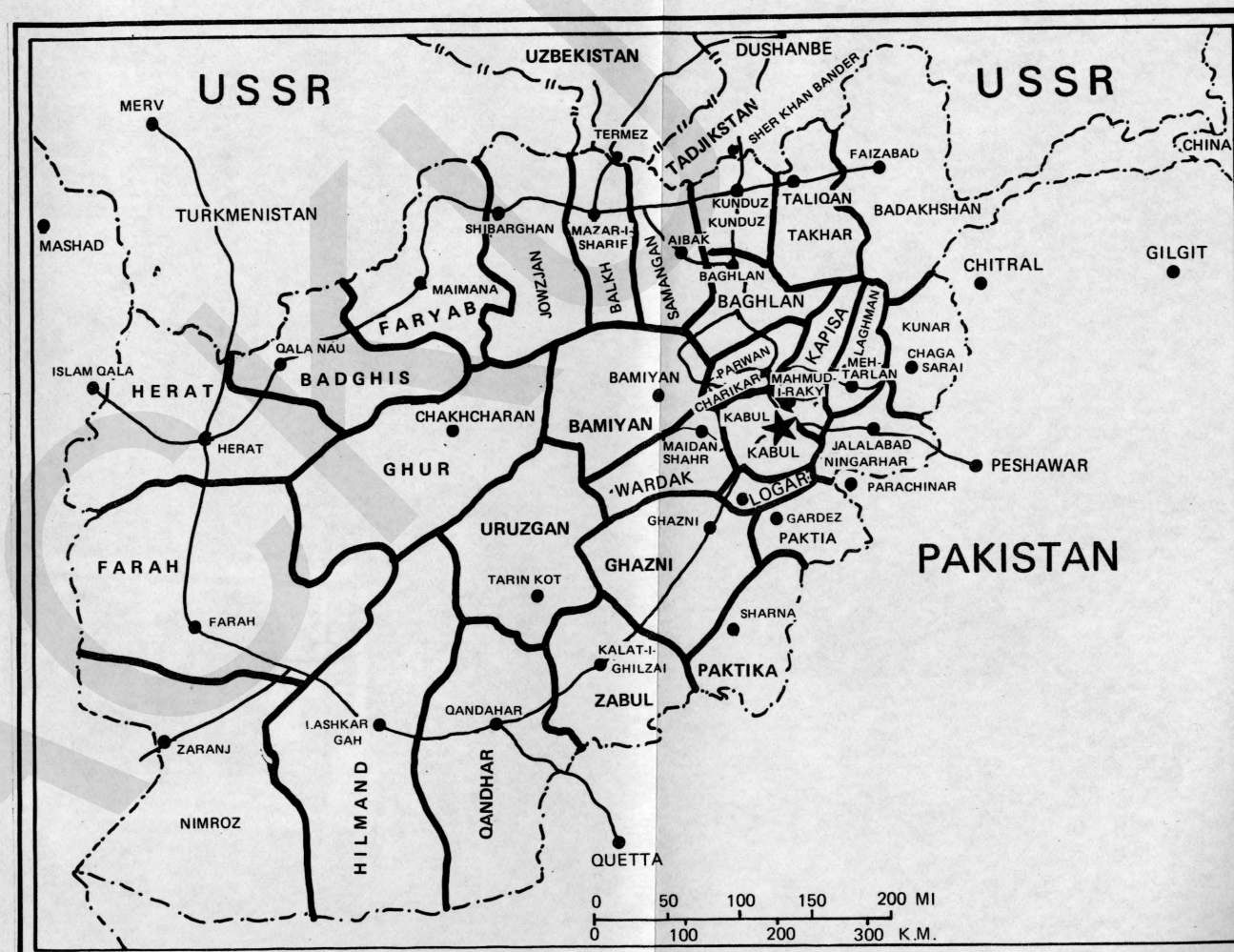
Provinces	Location	Casualties		Houses destroyed/Damaged	Date (1988)
		K	W		
Qandahar	Loya Wiala	35	70	70	27-09
Qandahar	Arghandab	15	20	30	15-10
Qandahar	Loya Minara	3	10	—	15-10
Qandahar	Kalachai Pir	12	10	—	21-10
Ningarhar	Jalalabad	—	—	5	02-10
Takhar	Taloqan	3	—	—	07-09
Baghlan	Joy Now	3	—	—	17-09
Faryab	Atta Khan	40	100	600	08-09
Faryab	Lowlash	—	—	5	30-09
Faryab	Daulatabad	9	—	—	18-10
Herat	Shindand	10	—	—	08-10
Uruzgan	Uruzgan	15	—	—	13-10
Kabul	Farza	1	—	—	05-10
Kabul	Mashal Khan	4	—	—	06-10
Kabul	Saroobi	4	15	—	08-10
Kabul	Paghman	5	—	1	11-10
Kabul	Saroobi	10	—	60	12-10
Parwan	Said Khel	2	—	—	20-10
Kapisa	Mahmud Raqi	8	—	—	22-10
Logar	Charkb	4	2	10	14-10
Wardak	Jalrez	3	11	—	18-09
Wardak	Macifan City	18	—	10	24-09
Wardak	Jalrez	2	2	—	22-10
Total 23 Incidents in 12 provinces		203	247	721	

Note:— More than 827 domestic animals were killed by Kabul-Soviet bombardment in Baghlan, Kabul and Logar provinces and more than 5,000 civilian families were forced to evacuate their dwelling areas in Logar province.

APPENDIX — 7 A



APPENDIX — 7 B



Mujahideen sources: Conflict reported during October 1988 in 27 Provinces. Provinces from where no war report received are: Nooristan, Badakhshan, Badghis and Uruzgan.

Radio Kabul: Conflict reported during October 1988 in 19 provinces. Provinces from where no war report received are: Nimroz, Zabol, Nooristan, Takhar, Sar-e-pul, Balkh, Jozjan, Faryab, Bamiyan, Ghor, Uruzgan and Kapisa.

NOTES

The monthly Afghanistan Report is a carefully researched document for the benefit of scholars and policy-makers. Its aim is to present an objective analysis of the Afghan resistance, and the Soviet-Kabul military and psychological warfare.

The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Kabul Times, and FBIS material covering Soviet-Kabul sources.

Primary sources for news report from Mujahideen include: IUAM Handouts, A1 Bunyan News Service, from the Afghan Information Centre, Afghan News, HIA despatches the Afghan Media Resource Centre and Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are conscious of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up among the Mujahideen.

Figures of casualties and material losses given in Section 3 are in only those few cases where such inclusions were necessary for proper appreciation of the given events.

Losses reported in "Soviet-Kabul" category are often physically not verifiable by the Mujahideen and therefore mostly speculative.

The reports received and reported are subject to the process of verification, whenever possible, which may include interviewing with those most directly informed on the events.

Dates given in parenthesis in the chapter "Provincewise Survey Analysis" are of the actual broadcast.

Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (VOIR).

PERIOD COVERED

Facts and figures given in this study are based on reports mostly received during October 1-31, 1988. Appendices 1-7 also incorporate September 1988 incidents reported in October 1988.

II.—POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND SOCIO-CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Plenum of the CC of the PDPA Held

Plenum of the CC of the PDPA was held in Kabul on October 19. General Secretary of the Party CC and President of Afghanistan, Mr. Najibullah presented a lengthy report at the plenum about the present political situation of the country and responsibilities of the party members in connection with the implementation of the National Reconciliation Policy. The plenum also discussed organizational matters. The plenum removed Saleh Mohammad Zairey and Zahour Razemjo from the membership of the politburo and secretariat of the PDPA (Radio Kabul: October 19, 1988).

Senate's Standing Commissions Meet

A joint meeting of the heads and the executive bodies of the Senate Standing Commissions was held on October 4 with Dr. Mahmood Habibi in the chair. The session discussed comprehensively the process of National Reconciliation in the country and its acceleration. It was noted that the call for the humanitarian policy of national reconciliation be conveyed to those opponents who are still for various reasons working against the consolidation of peace and security and the people (Kabul Times: October 5, 1988).

New Soviet Ambassador in Kabul

The Soviet authorities have announced the appointment of a high powered Foreign Ministry official to take over the post of Ambassador to Afghanistan. He is the first Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Yuli Vorontsov. The man who played a key role in negotiating the Geneva Accords on a Soviet troops withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted Mr. Gorbachev's description on Afghanistan as a bleeding wound and said a highly skilled healer was needed. Correspondent say Mr. Vorontsov will have a considerable authority to deal with the political stalemate between rival factions of the ruling party in Kabul and to negotiate with anti-government rebels to try to halt the fighting (BBC: October 13, 1988).

The concurrence of the RA to the appointment of Yuli Vorontsov, first Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union as Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Afghanistan has been sent.

Yuli M. Vorontsov was born in 1929. He completed his higher education in the Soviet Institute of International Relations. Vorontsov has vast diplomatic experience and was ambassador in France and Republic of India. Since 1986, he has been the first Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union. He has been awarded Soviet medals and orders, and speaks fluent English (Kabul Times: October 15, 1988).

President Najibullah received on October 16, Yuli Vorontsov, first Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, who has been appointed as Soviet Ambassador in Kabul. After presenting the credentials, the new Soviet Ambassador in a talk said: "Esteemed President. It is a matter of great pride and a sign of great trust for me to represent the interests of the USSR in the neighbouring friendly Afghanistan. He said commenting on the present situation, we highly evaluate the stand of Afghan leadership as regards realizing and supporting our approach towards the settlement of the world crucial problems and the Soviet endeavours to peacefully tackle regional conflicts. Attesting to the above is the implementation of the policy of National Reconciliation by the Afghanistan's leadership and the valuable contribution of Afghanistan in formulating and achieving the Geneva Agreements which enjoy the all round support of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is determined to assist in future too, the RA to achieve socio-economic progress and the goals of the country's peaceful foreign policy. The recent meeting of you, esteemed President with Mikhail Gorbachev and the visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Hassan Sharq to the Soviet Union prove the above reality. As Mikhail Gorbachev assured in his meeting with you, Afghanistan can count in the future as well on the support of the Soviet people in ending the imperialist war imposed on Afghan people, implementation of NR and independent development of Afghanistan. Mr. President: Presenting my credentials I want to assure you that I will spare no effort in future development and consolidation of friendly relations good neighbourliness and cooperation between our countries and establishment of peace and tranquility in the land of Afghans (Kabul Times: October 17, 1988).

Factionalism in the PDPA

President Najibullah of Afghanistan has accused some members of the country's ruling party of conspiring to seize power. President Najibullah said despite purge in the party in March and Central Committee meeting in July, opponents of National Reconciliation had been involved in what he described as provocations within the Armed Forces. He said Afghanistan is under a critical stage and those working against the national interests would not only be expelled from the ruling party

but would also be brought before the court (BBC: October 24, 1988).

Bakhtar Information Agency informed that a number of persons who had been spreading anti-national security rumours and carrying out destructive activities with the object to create panic among the people, which are against the national reconciliation policy and Geneva Accords, were arrested as per the provisions of law. The above case will be investigated by an authorized commission of the government. Those who act against peace and Geneva Accords will be arrested according to the law (Kabul Times: October 19, 1988).

Paracham faction of the party led by President Najibullah, is emphasizing political settlement with Mujahideen, while Khalq faction led by the Interior Minister, Sayed Mohammad Gulabzai, prefers to intensify military activities. Afghan Prime Minister Mohammad Hassan Sharq, who is not a member of the ruling Communist Party has added a new element to this controversy. He has not only publicly criticised the ruling PDPA but has also raised voice in support of former King Zahir Shah as future leader of the country. Western diplomats said that in this state of affairs, Mr. Vorontsov has been assigned the difficult task of arranging such a settlement which could provide assurance to the fact that the final phase of Soviet forces return from Afghanistan is not jeopardized by some political rift in Kabul (VOA: October 19, 88).

According to a Washington Times report, the American officials said that the Soviet Union has abandoned efforts to forging unity between the rival factions of the PDPA and now it is bent upon expelling those people from the party, who are considered to be miscreants and hard-liners and who are creating hurdles in the way of formation of a broad-based government in the country. According to the Washington Times, the American officials assess the 350 members of the PDPA, including about 17 members of the Central Committee were arrested and two members of Politburo were dismissed. The series of incidents started after the arrival of former Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Yuli Vorontsov as Ambassador in Kabul. According to the American officials, the Soviets hope that a broad-based government may perhaps be able to succeed in reaching some agreement with the Afghan resistance movement. The large-scale arrest of members of both Khalq and Parcham factions of the PDPA is the first, since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan nine years ago (VOA: October 26, 1988).

Administrative Changes

The government installed by the Soviet-Kabul troops in Afghanistan, has decided to delete from the list names of the provinces which have completely fallen to Mujahideen. Western diplomats in Islamabad

said that Afghan National Assembly's Commission on Nationalities and Tribal Affairs has given its approval for the merger of three such provinces with the adjacent provinces, under the decision, Paktika has been merged with Paktiya province. Mujahideen captured the Paktika capital earlier this month. The Kabul regime has also merged Kunar province to Ningarhar. The Kunar capital, Asadabad also known as Chagha Sarai, fell to Mujahideen on the 16th of October, the forces and government officials fled to take refuge in the Ningarhar province's capital Jalalabad. The Kapisa province north of Kabul whose major part consists of Punjsher Valley, is under full control of Mujahideen who captured its capital, Mahmud Razi on October 23. The Kabul government has merged Kapisa with the adjoining Parwan province. According to reports of Western diplomats such steps are being taken in north of Afghanistan which may become a prelude to the refusal of the official separate status of areas falling to Mujahideen in future. Under a decree issued in September, Najibullah nominated the Minister without portfolio and Governor of Herat province, Fazlul Haq Khaliqyar, as Governor of Badghis and Ghor also. Most parts of Ghor province are under Mujahideen control for a long period and there are contradictory reports about the capital, Chaghcharan. Some sources said that it has fallen to the Mujahideen while others said that its siege is continuing. This means that it will not be a surprising thing if there is an announcement soon about Ghor's annexation to Herat or Badghis (VOA: October 25, 1988).

Broad-Based Government

The envoy of the UN Secretary General, Mr. Diego Cordovez has stressed the need of formation of a broad-based government in Afghanistan. He called upon a number of former politicians of Afghanistan to take part in the formation of such a government. He warned in case the Afghans, prior to the withdrawal of a last Soviet soldier from Afghanistan, do not reach an agreement on political reconciliation, they would miss the historic opportunity of a peaceful settlement to the problem (Radio Kabul: October 23, 1988).

Afghanistan's President Najibullah has offered to negotiate an end to his country's nine year old civil war with Muslim resistance fighters. He said he was ready to hold talks in the Islamic Holy city of Makkah, in Afghanistan or anywhere in the world agreeable to the rebels (VOA: October 23, 1988).

Hatif Rejects Cordovez Plan

In an interview to BBC, the Vice President of Afghanistan Mr.

Abdul Rahim Hatif has rejected the plan of UN special envoy on Afghanistan, Mr. Diego Cordovez that after the withdrawal of Soviet troops in February, present Kabul government should hand over power to 35 such personalities who are honoured and respected by both the sides. Mr. Hatif said he considers proposal of setting up a Council of Veteran intellectuals as unpracticable. Apparently, his biggest objection was that under the proposal, the Kabul government will have to relinquish power before initiating talks with guerillas. Answering that why the opponent forces do not initiate negotiation. He said we accept their presence and their power and they should not consider us inferior to them. Mr. Hatif emphasized that negotiations can be held for all posts including the Presidentship and if guerilla parties agree to a coalition, interim government can be established till the holding of elections in the country. Hatif said those areas which are called as sovereign territories one of which has been established in Bamiyan and the other is under consideration in Kunar province, reflect the fact that the government admits the reality of the opposition. He said these governments can completely be handed over to the opposition, i.e. Mujahideen (BBC: October 19, 1988).

King Zahir, on Present Afghan Situation

The spokesman of King Zahir Shah read out a statement wherein he said that the solution to the recent crisis in Afghanistan, for which the Afghan people rendered huge sacrifices, did not lie in the hands of a few persons who had been trying to introduce communist system and those few people could not decide the future of Afghanistan without taking into consideration the views of the Afghan majority. The former King said that if the so-called Government in Kabul was really interested in accepting him, it should declare that its national reconciliation programme had failed and that without any foreign interference it should pave the ground for all the Afghans to enable them to decide themselves their political and social system, as had been laid down in the November 1981 resolution. The former King maintains that all the foreign troops should be withdrawn and the territorial integrity of Afghanistan be restored, the Communist regime should come to an end and in accordance with the Islamic traditions of the Afghan people a democratic system should be established where there should be no discrimination against any group so that all the Afghan groups are once again able to participate in their country's political, economic, social and cultural life (BBC: October 14, 1988).

National Assembly's Message to Afghan Refugees

Given below are the excerpts from the message of the Senate of the

National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan to the countrymen abroad: "Talking to you is the heart felt desire of us. It is the need of the time and the wish of every youth and aged man. Do you know your brothers and sisters here are impatiently waiting for your return to your beautiful homeland. We have to consider the destiny of the homeland and resolve to hold peaceful negotiations and maintain the ceasefire. We should not be anymore in the favour of more annihilation of our people. We responsibly state that we are for the division of political power in the country so that we can have favourable opportunities for the establishment of peace and cessation of war in the country through dialogue and negotiation. You should trust us and frankly write to us of your positive and kind views so that a decision can be taken thereupon and put an end to the sufferings of our people. If you are ready for negotiations, write to us at the earliest opportunity of your opinions and tell us your representatives and the place for holding the talks. Let us end war and bloodshed in our country so that the world public should know that the Afghan people can resolve on determining their destiny on their own. Ours are honest and sincere words; we call upon you only for the sake of the peoples tranquility and ceasing the suffering and destruction of the country. We see no other choice and remedy. We are awaiting your positive view, lest our country not be changed into a second Lebanon (Kabul Times: October 10, 1988).

Monitoring of the Violations of Geneva Accords

When the United Nations Peace Keeping Force was given the Nobel Peace Prize on September 29, the Soviet Union criticised that the Peace Keeping Force in Afghanistan was not discharging its duty in Afghanistan efficiently. The spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Mr. Grassimov said that in the meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Soviet Union expressed its dissatisfaction over the procedure which the UN Observers team in Afghanistan was adopting regarding investigations into the allegations of violations of the Geneva Accords by Pakistan. Mr. Grassimov said that the UN Observers Team lacked appropriate powers for preventing the violations. He alleged that the UN mission was not discharging its duties effectively and said that the Soviet Union requested the UN Secretary General to seek a report about activities of the mission. He added, the Soviet Union was not concerned over the matter that no notice of violations of the Geneva Agreements had been taken but concerned on this thing that the violations had been taken into consideration without appropriate reaction from the United Nations (BBC: Sept. 30, 1988).

While talking to newsmen in New York on October 1, the US

Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, said that it is the job of the UN observers' team to investigate into violations of the Geneva Accords under which, ways for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan have been paved. He said, now the time has come that not only alleged violations of the Geneva Accords be investigated into but attention should also be paid to remove the landmines laid in Afghanistan in order to facilitate the Afghan Mujahideen to return to their homeland. He said, "It may be recalled that a Soviet spokesman had accused the UN observers' team of failing to report about alleged violations of the Geneva Accords by Pakistan". Recalling that the United States had raised the issue of violations of Pakistan's air space by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, Mr. Shultz believed that the UN observers will investigate all the accusations in this regard (VOA: October 1, 1988).

Wakil Meet Cuellar

The UN Secretary General, Perez de Cuellar met the Afghan Foreign Minister, Abdul Wakil at UN Headquarters in New York on October 1. During the meeting, the Afghan Foreign Minister thanked the UN Secretary General for his efforts in connection with securing a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Abdul Wakil suggested during the meeting that the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan should carefully investigate the incidents of violations of the Geneva Accords and prepare correct reports in this regard (Radio Kabul: October 1, 1988).

Afghan Resistance

The Afghan Mujahideen leader Gulbaddin Hikmatyar has called on the Soviet Union to abandon what he called the puppet regime in Kabul and enter into direct negotiations with the anti-communist resistance fighters. Speaking to reporters at his headquarters in Peshawar, he said, the proposed talks should be aimed at finding a sensible way of ending the civil war which has been waging in Afghanistan for the past nine years. Hikmatyar said that as long as there was no direct agreement between Moscow and the Mujahideen, the guerillas will go on attacking Soviet forces as they withdraw from the country (VOG: Oct. 9, 1988).

Leader of the Afghan resistance alliance Mr. Burhanuddin Rabbani has indicated in Islamabad that direct talks between Mujahideen and Soviet Union can start soon. He said that Mujahideen are prepared to discuss all the matters of mutual interest with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Soviet Union is so far only willing to negotiate about its 311 missing troops (VOG: October 18, 1988).

Head of the seven party Alliance of Afghan Mujahideen has said

that five out of thirty-one Afghan provinces are at present under complete control of the Mujahideen and after establishing formal administration they have started the task of reconstruction in atleast two of the provinces, even though there is an acute shortage of resources. He said that more than 80 cities are at present occupied by Mujahideen but no problem has been created anywhere and all groups are running the administration with mutual cooperation (VOA: October 17, 1988).

The present Chairman of the seven party Afghan Alliance, Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani has sent a message to the UN Secretary General complaining against an alleged statement by the UN special envoy on Afghanistan, Mr. Diego Cordovez, while giving interview to BBC and New York Times last week, Mr. Cordovez expressed disappointment over lack of progress towards a political solution of the Afghanistan problem. He said that both the parties the government and the opposition has gone in the hands of fundamentalist groups and therefore he had called upon moderate people including former King Zahir Shah to come forward and end the present deadlock. On these remarks of Diego Cordovez, the present Chairman of the Afghan opposition alliance became angry. He has now sent a message to the UN Secretary General accusing Mr. Cordovez of interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan (BBC: October 25, 1988).

A spokesman of the Nasr Organization of Afghanistan has described as baseless report of Radio Kabul that 50 people were killed and many others injured in fighting between the Jamiat-e-Islami and the Nasr Organization. He said that Communist Kabul regime wanted to lower down the morale of the Mujahideen and to misguide the public opinion, by indulging in such a baseless propaganda. Commenting on the same report of Radio Kabul, a spokesman of the Jamiat-e-Islami said that the Mujahideen are well aware of the aim behind such propaganda. He said that the Communist regime starts such propaganda whenever the Mujahideen intensify their operations for liberating the Afghan cities (VIRA: October 10, 1988).

2 — SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The Presidential office informed Bakhtar news agency that in the light of the humanitarian policy of NR providing assistance to the peasants of the country, President Najibullah, under articles 16 of the constitution keeping in view the clause 30 of the Revenue Collection and collection of land revenue arrears, has issued a decree condoning the fines on account of arrears of land revenue from the peasants (Radio Kabul: October 29, 1988).

Construction

As the biggest construction unit of the country, the Pre-Fabricated Housing Complex has been able since its inception to build 8,000 residential apartments on an area of 5,99,859 square metres. Fulfilling its plan by 100 per cent the complex has built about 500 apartments during the first and second quarters of the current Afghan year (began 21 March 1988) (Kabul Times: October 5, 1988).

18 Mosques were built at a cost of Afghanis 88,50,000 and 55 Mosques and Takias were repaired and white washed at a cost of Afghanis 161,65,000 from budget of the Islamic Affairs and Religious Trust Ministry, during the past six months of the current year in Kabul city (Kabul Times: October 5, 1988).

Industrial Production

The metal work department of the Ministry of Power and Energy has produced 363 tons of metal work valued at 52,67,000 Afghanis, during the first six months of the current Afghan year. The department is to produce 650 tons of metal work this year. The main production of the department are water gates, metal pipes with different calibres, metal net for filtration purpose etc. (Kabul Times: Oct. 10, 1988).

The Afghan carpentry Enterprise has produced items worth 91.25 million Afghanis during the past five months of the current Afghan year, thus implementing its current plan by 104 per cent. This shows a 3 per cent growth as compared to the corresponding period last year (Kabul Times: October 4, 1988).

Agriculture

The autumn sowing campaign started all over the country from mid-August. An area of 16,05,000 hectares will be cultivated this year, out of which 9,98,000 hectares is irrigated and 6,07,000 non-irrigated. Wheat will be grown in an area of 14,87,000 hectares, barley in 88,000, vegetables in 12,000 and other plants in 18,000 hectares. Also an area of 38,905 hectares will be cultivated with cereals and vegetables in 30 provinces of the country of 604 agricultural cooperatives (Kabul Times: October 8, 1988).

The Afghan President Najibullah under a Presidential decree had pardoned the remaining term of imprisonment of a number of prisoners in the capital and provinces of the country, on the eve of the auspicious occasion of Milad-un-Nabi. A source of the Presidential Secretariat has reported that a decree regarding the release of the prisoners has been communicated to the concerned quarters (Radio Kabul: Oct 21, 1988).

People in different areas of Qandahar province are facing diffi-

culties due to lack of medical facilities and tea. Talking to newsmen, Dr. Mohammad Zaman said that epidemic and other diseases are posing threat to the inhabitants of Qandahar. Similarly he said that 250 people came to his clinic in Arghastan in the last few days 30 of them succumbed to their wounds, while a number of them were sent to Pakistan (Radio Tehran: October 24, 1988).

The Afghan government said on October 16, that nearly 600 civilians have been killed as a result of Mujahideen's rocket attacks after the accords was signed in mid-May last (VOG: October 16, 1988).

Education

More than 13,000 Afghan students are presently studying abroad, liberal scholarships are being offered to Afghan students for higher studies in friendly countries in recent years. Afghanistan now sends 1,500 students to the Soviet Union alone for studies annually. Also many Afghan students are being sent to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Australia, Netherland and India. Most Afghan students pursue higher education in irrigation, agriculture, transport, engineering, medicine, social sciences and planning fields which play a key role in the rapid economic and social development of the country (Kabul Times: October 10, 1988).

140 students graduated from different sections of the professional technical schools of Balkh province during the current year. A spokesman of the education department of Balkh province said that two professional technical schools are active in the province with the objective to train technical cadres needed by production institution. Since its establishment 478 students have so far been graduated from the different sections of the professional technical school No. 1. They are trained in repairing tractor, agricultural equipment and agricultural machinery (Kabul Times: October 6, 1988).

According to a report 83,338 students have completed the literacy courses and received literacy certificates during the six months of the current Afghan year, a spokesman of the literacy department told BIA, that now 17,517 literacy courses with an enrollment of over 3,75,500 students are functioning now in the centre and provinces of Afghanistan (Kabul Times: October 5, 1988).

3 — RECONSTRUCTION AND REPATRIATION

The UN Coordinator for economic and humanitarian assistance on Afghanistan, Prince Sadruddin Agha Khan has said that according to aid commitments the volume of humanitarian and economic assistance

reached about 700 million dollars out of which the Soviet Union has promised to provide 600 million dollars. He said that other countries which have promised to provide aid including Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, EEC, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, England and the United States. He added that these countries have promised to provide 93 million dollars. According to the latest reports, a White House spokesman has promised to provide 150 million dollars for the programme (Radio Kabul: Oct. 26, 1988).

Soviet Union has said it is to give 600 million dollars in humanitarian aid for Afghanistan. The money is being available through the United Nations, and represent more than half of the official total required for the first phase of the United Nations relief operation. Previously the trust fund had been flagging with less than 100 million dollars pledged by donor countries. The Soviet Union had than been offering only aid agreed directly with Kabul. The fund is needed to rebuild Afghanistan after almost ten years of conflict and to enable millions of refugees to return (BBC: October 12, 1988).

The Permanent representative of the Soviet Union to the United Nations while speaking at a press conference about the assistance to Afghanistan said that the rendering of assistance to Afghanistan is of special significance. This assistance has wide dimensions and the volume of the Soviet aid to Afghanistan has played a great role in the economic life of Afghanistan. The Soviet assistance to Afghanistan makes up ninety five per cent of the total foreign aid to this country in the past thirty five years.

A long term programme of economic, technical and commercial cooperation covering the years 1988—2000 was signed between the two countries in September 1988. He added that by rendering more economic and humanitarian aid to Afghanistan the Soviet Union is in the meantime willing to take part in the efforts made by the United Nations in the region and that is why the Soviet Union supported the initiatives of United Nations Secretary General right from the beginning. The humanitarian nature of the UN assistance has increased the Soviet belief in the fact that the assistance will serve cause of peace in the territory of Afghanistan and provide favourable conditions for the return of Afghan refugees to their homeland. While throwing light on various aspects of the USSR's participation in the economic and humanitarian programme of the United Nations for Afghanistan, the Soviet representative said that part of the aid by the Soviet Union will be rendered to Afghanistan in the form of food, clothings, shoes, medicines, teaching and education materials and the remaining will be for the economic projects which will be constructed in the course of the

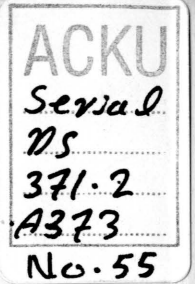
UN programme (Radio Kabul: October 16, 1988).

Mines

According to Afghan Information Centre, mine experts from France, Britain and Turkey have recently concluded their visit to Pakistan. They will present shortly their programme of mine clearing to the United Nations. A member of the British delegation said that according to his proposal, 5,000 Afghans should be trained for mine clearing in six months. He said that at the same time, posters, should also be distributed in the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan to inform them regarding the mines. He said that different kinds of Soviet-made mines have been planted in Afghanistan, among them the landmines are very dangerous. He added that it will take a long time to defuse and clear all these mines. The delegation has contacted all Mujahideen organizations for their cooperation (VOA: October 19, 1988).

Repatriation

817 Afghan families, consisting of 3,995 members who were living in foreign countries, have returned home to Balkh province after the proclamation of NR policy. A spokesman of the repatriates department of Balkh province said that six months military exemption cards were distributed to 200 repatriates. Identification cards were given for 131 repatriates and jobs were provided to 15 persons in state institutions. Ten children of the repatriates were enrolled in schools and for 30 repatriates documents of land and houses were distributed in Mazar city. A Peace Guest House was established in Balkh province last year. It has 600 beds and is equipped with modern facilities to help repatriates (Kabul Times: October 9, 1988).



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